

WILL OPPOSE BLOUNT

UNLESS HE CHANGES FRONT ON THE SUBTREASURY.

He Has Written No Letter to the Wilkinson Alliance, But to a Private Person, As a Foe—Looking for Timber.

GORDON, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—THE CONSTITUTION gives the news.

I have visited the stronghold of the Wilkinson county alliance, and have sized up the situation.

A telegram from you telling me to go to Irwinton at once and secure Colonel Blount's letter, said to have been written to the Wilkinson county alliance, was received at 11 o'clock tonight.

This allowed only ten minutes in which to make preparations and catch the train for McIntyre, but THE CONSTITUTION must have the news and when the train pulled out your representative was aboard.

At 12:30 a. m. I was in McIntyre's store, and a quick drive of thirty minutes put me in Irwinton. The old town was wrapped in slumber when old Zach Taylor and myself pulled up in front of the home of a prominent alliance man. Alighting, I went to the door and learned the name of the secretary, Joe Lingo, who, it was stated, had in his possession the letter written by Colonel Blount to the alliance.

I was almost dumbfounded to learn that the secretary's home was just three miles further on, but THE CONSTITUTION wanted Blount's letter, and must have it. The trip to Mr. Lingo's home was made as fast as two fleet footed horses could carry us, and it was just 1:35 a. m. when I knocked at his door and was admitted.

BLOUNT HASN'T WRITTEN.

The first and among the most important things found out was that for several weeks the people of Georgia have been laboring under a wrong impression as to the actions of Colonel Blount. When I made known my business to the alliance's secretary he promptly informed me that no such letter had ever been received by the Wilkinson county alliance from Colonel Blount and said it had been a matter of wonder with him and his brother alliance men how such a report could have been circulated. He proved to me beyond a doubt that such was the case. This, then, settled the matter, and today's CONSTITUTION will inform the different newspapers which have been heralding Colonel Blount's views, as expressed in this letter, that they have been dealing in wind.

TO DEFEAT BLOUNT.

I was satisfied from numerous statements made by the secretary that the state of affairs in Wilkinson county, however, was worth looking into. The secretary being an officer of the organization, was somewhat reticent, and to secure my information I was obliged to call on another prominent alliance man, who lived not a great distance away. The minutes were flying fast and I went in hot haste to the scene of my next interview. Here I learned all I wanted.

Blount or any other man who opposes their scheme.

In the meantime, Colonel Blount is yet to hear from: JOHN T. BULFREULLET.

THE CANDIDATES IN HARRIS.

The Aspirants for Congress Growing Thick.

HAMILTON, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—Colonel Henry R. Harris and Colonel Moses spoke here Saturday in the court house to a large crowd.

Colonel Harris spoke first, defining his position as a candidate, in a clear and forcible argument, telling how and why the alliance of his county (Meriwether) endorsed Colonel Moses. He says it was a trick of Mr. Snelson to carry himself into the senate.

Colonel Moses followed Colonel Harris, defining his position as a candidate for the legislature from each county. They agreed upon James H. Guerry, of Dawson, judge of the Patua circuit, as a candidate for congress, to oppose Hon. H. G. Turner, subject to the democratic nomination.

Mr. W. O. Watson, president of the Albany suballiance, who was candidate for the legislature from Dougherty county, was so greatly opposed to this action of the alliance in entering thus actively into politics and for other reasons, that he has withdrawn his candidacy, leaving W. E. Wootton the only candidate in the field at present.

TO OPPOSE TURNER.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE OF THE SECOND DISTRICT

Puts Judge James H. Guerry Into the Race for Congress, to Oppose Hon. Henry G. Turner, the Sitting Member.

ALBANY, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—The Farmers' alliance of this district held an important meeting here today, a delegate being present from each county. They agreed upon James H. Guerry, of Dawson, judge of the Patua circuit, as a candidate for congress, to oppose Hon. H. G. Turner, subject to the democratic nomination.

The case in question was against six of Milledgeville's social leaders—the glory and bloom of the old capital's chivalry—and the charge was that of "disorderly conduct."

On Friday the air was delightfully bracing and several young ladies, tastily attired, riding, habits, were mounted on the steeds for an afternoon ride. They were a veritable picture of grace and beauty and wherever they were watched and admired. In the latter part of the evening, after riding over the places of interest in and about the city, they galloped down one of the principal business streets. Some young gentlemen friend began whistling, and in a moment there were half dozen of them shouting, as if ushering a drove of mules into the city, shouting, "Ho, to the great embankment of the riders." A policeman standing near, frescoed a blank envelop with the names of the whistlers, tapped each of them on the shoulder and summoned them to appear before the mayor on Monday morning to mitigate their punishment. Yesterday the young men were a good number of our citizens in the police court room, while inside of the prisoners' rail stod six handsome youths, just blooming into manhood. They seemed to realize the fact that they were facing the "culprit's terror," and trembled like a leaf as a heavy fine or, perhaps, sixty days in the streets floated before their vision. About this time a kind of a general discussion of the case of the successful candidates before the primary. The list to the first convention has been made out by Mr. Northen and sent me from Atlanta by G. E. Ewing, the delegate named, and the names are as follows: J. E. Clegg, G. N. Jones, C. H. Brand, W. E. Jones, N. B. T. E. Winn, N. Bennett and H. L. Peebles.

Colonel W. H. Winn had a list of names and furnished the same to the delegation to the congressional convention, under the same rule, which is as follows: E. G. McDaniel, M. E. Ewing, J. E. Cloud, W. W. Wilson, W. T. Ferry, C. H. Brand, G. H. Jones.

By virtue of the authority of the executive committee vested in me at said meeting, the above gentlemen are hereby appointed delegates to represent Gwinnett county respectively in said convention. The vote in each case to be cast as a unit so long as the chosen members of Gwinnett are here the respective convention for nomination. If any member of either delegation can't act notify me and I will appoint one in his stead.

C. H. BRAND, Chairman.

THE Candidates for Scriven.

SYLVANIA, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—There are two candidates to represent in Scriven, and it is general opinion that that Captain R. D. Garrard's name will also be presented to the meeting. He is a wealthy bachelor. He has a fine reputation as a business man of strict integrity and of eminent success.

The senatorial question remains to be settled, too. Colonel Gordon has been looked to as the likely successor to Mr. Ewing.

Major G. M. Ryal's name will be presented for nomination. His success as a farmer is notable, and this is a farmer's year. It is likely that Captain R. D. Garrard's name will also be presented to the meeting. He is a wealthy bachelor. He has a fine reputation as a business man of strict integrity and of eminent success.

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

THE DEMOCRATS OF BALDWIN

Take No Action on the Agricultural Commission.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—The democratic mass meeting held here today, to elect delegates to the gubernatorial convention, was attended by more than a hundred citizens. Captain T. H. Littner was made chairman, and Colonel J. D. Howard secretary.

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

"Recognizing the worth and faithfulness of Hon. William J. Northen, W. A. Wright, R. U. Hardeman and General Phil Cook,

"And, further, By the democratic party of Baldwin county, that in the delegation to the gubernatorial convention are instructed to cast the vote of the party in the county for the above named gentlemen, for the offices of governor, comptroller general, treasurer and secretary of state, respectively."

The following delegates were appointed: J. D. Howard, C. W. Ennis, Richard N. Lamar, W. A. Wright, W. E. Winn, Stevens, R. F. Jones, H. M. Rose, D. W. Brown, G. W. Underwood, C. L. Moran, J. C. Whittaker, W. H. Stearnsbridge, Joseph E. Pottle.

The convention took action as to the race for commissioner of agriculture and attorney general, but your correspondent found the delegates to stand seven to six in favor of Nesbit for commissioner of agriculture and equally divided.

The 12th day of August was the day fixed for the primary election in this county, and in the meantime the race for representative will begin to take an interesting aspect.

THE FARMERS OF THE NINTH

Recommend Hon. Thomas E. Winn for Congress.

GAINEVILLE, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—A grand rally of the Farmers' alliance of the 9th congressional district was held here today in the superior court room.

It was strictly a close communion service and all reporters and editors were excluded, or rather denied admission to the body. The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m. by Sheriff Andrew J. Munday, president of the Hall county alliance. On motion, Mr. H. R. Davis, of White county, was elected permanent chairman, and Mr. C. C. Callock of Habersham, was elected secretary. Upon a call of the counties, fifteen out of the seventeen counties in the district were represented, the unrepresented counties being Pickens, the home county of Carter Tate, who has shied his castor into the ring, and the county of Milton which has already acted and instructed their delegates for Hon. Thomas E. Winn of the county of Gainesville.

The convention was a quiet one and only a few times a word from one of the brothers elicited slight applause.

Hon. Thomas E. Winn was on hand. He was recommended to the Democratic Nominating convention for the nomination;

THE Primary in Macon.

THOMSON, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—The primary election passed off quietly today. A full vote was polled for representative and senator. S. A. Walker and C. H. Ellington, the alliance candidates for representative and senator, are nominated by a good, large majority. Through some mistake as to tickets a very light vote was polled for state house officers. Full returns have not yet come in, but the indications are that the county has gone for George N. Lester for attorney general and J. E. Hunnicut for commissioner of agriculture.

Colonel Smith for Senator.

MONTGOMERY, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—The result of Jasper's primary: Present state house officers chosen: Northern, governor, C. W. Ewing; S. A. Smith, of Smithsboro, was nominated for representative and senator for the 28th senatorial district. It is Jasper's time to name the candidates. Captain James Henderson was nominated for the house.

THEY ARE ALL IN THE FIELD.

GAFFORD, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—All the candidates in Spalding county, the representative are standing on broad planks. The last to announce on the platform is Hon. H. Mitchell, who represented us in the last general assembly. All the candidates are energetic, and the campaign will be lively.

THE Primary in Macon County.

NORWICH, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—Hon. Thomas E. Wootton addressed the people of Warren county at Norwichtown this month on the political issues of the day. Major Barnes has been invited to be present on occasion and join in the discussion.

CANDIDATES SCARCE IN BULLOCH.

STATESBORO, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—No candidate has yet announced for the legislature. Delegates to the various conventions will be selected on the first Monday in August. The county is solid for Northern.

The race, it would seem, is opening up with interest, and it is going to be a hardy contest one.

The alliance proposes to retire Colonel

SIX SOCIAL LEADERS

Stand Up Before a Stern Officer of the Law.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—Since Wylie, the blind wood chopper, and John London, the one legged peanut peddler, stood before Mayor Clegg to answer the charge of "drunk and disorderly conduct," there has not been a richer scene in the mayor's court than that which was witnessed yesterday.

The case in question was against six of Milledgeville's social leaders—the glory and bloom of the old capital's chivalry—and the charge was that of "disorderly conduct."

On Friday the air was delightfully bracing and several young ladies, tastily attired, riding, habits, were mounted on the steeds for an afternoon ride. They were a veritable picture of grace and beauty and wherever they were watched and admired. In the latter part of the evening, after riding over the places of interest in and about the city, they galloped down one of the principal business streets. Some young gentlemen friend began whistling, and in a moment there were half dozen of them shouting, as if ushering a drove of mules into the city, shouting, "Ho, to the great embankment of the riders."

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C. H. BRAND, Chairman.

THE GWINNETT'S DELEGATES

Appointed to Serve in the State Democratic Convention.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—The Gwinnett Herald of yesterday contained the following:

The executive committee, at its first meeting this year, ordered that the delegates to the gubernatorial and congressional conventions should be appointed by the county chairmen, and that the names of the successful candidates be before the primary. The list to the first convention has been made out by Mr. Northen and sent me from Atlanta by G. E. Ewing, the delegate named, and the names are as follows: J. E. Clegg, G. N. Jones, C. H. Brand, W. E. Jones, N. B. T. E. Winn, N. Bennett and H. L. Peebles.

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THE "BEAT" PLAN IN FLOYD,

By Which Eighty Voters Can Offset One Thousand.

WASHINGTON, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—Census Supervisor Marion Bethune makes public the figures.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—Census Supervisor Marion Bethune today telephoned to a gentleman in the city, in response to an inquiry, that the population of Milledgeville, inside the corporate limits, was 3,325.

THE CONTRACT IS SIGNED.

GWINNETT, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—At the last meeting of the city council a bid was accepted for waterworks, and the contract for the erection of same was awarded to the city. On the 1st of the coming month, work will be commenced on the waterworks, and the city will be supplied with water.

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NOBLE BISHOP KEENER

OPPOSES PREACHERS DABBING IN POLITICS.

He Causes Rev. Dr. D. C. Kelley to Retire From a Political Race, on Pain of Losing His Pastorate.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 15.—[Special.]—The prohibitionists of Tennessee, who, some weeks ago, met in convention and nominated Rev. D. C. Kelley, pastor of the Gallatin Methodist Episcopal church, south, for governor, will be obliged to name another gentleman to make the canvass, Dr. Kelley having written a letter to Bishop Keener, announcing his withdrawal from the political arena.

A HINT FROM THE BISHOP.—Dr. Kelley intended to serve as pastor of his church, and also make the race for governor, but recent correspondence with Bishop Keener has convinced him that he had better give up the Episcopalian communion there is no hearty response to the movement.

Denominationalism, or, if we prefer it, sectarianism, is the legitimate outgrowth of Protestant Christianity. The right of private judgment in diversity of religion of necessity involves diversity of doctrine and discipline. Nor are these differences an unmixed evil, rather they are a blessing, when they do not violate that unity of the spirit, which is the bond of peace.

Bossuet, the great French divine, sharply criticised the diversities of Protestantism, but even these are more tolerable than a world-wide ecclesiastical such as Hildebrand planned and projected in his ambitious moods.

Whether pleasant to think of or otherwise, all history demonstrates the fact that theological differences are the hardest to reconcile. The Greek and Roman churches divided, and for more than a dozen centuries have continued to wrangle about the "filioque" in the creed as the procession of the Holy Ghost.

The state convention of retail merchants meets on July 24, 1890, in the chamber of commerce at 10 a.m. Delegates from all parts of the state will be present, and matters of importance looking to their protection are to be considered.

On motion of Mr. T. C. Mayson, a committee on arrangements, consisting of ten members, seven from the city association direct and three from the honorary membership, was appointed.

The committee appointed to this committee recommended the following names which were unanimously adopted: I. S. Mitchell, chairman; Robert Dohme, T. C. Mayson, G. S. Pryor, C. J. Kamper, J. J. Duffy and D. Kline from the city association, Fred Law, D. H. Dougherty and High & Co. from the honorary membership. On motion, one member of this committee was appointed at large. Mr. A. L. Holbrook was chosen unanimously, to serve on this committee.

That a park is one of the needs of the city no one will deny and every one admits. Some say that the most suitable committee would be Captain George A. Cunningham, our live real estate agent, has solved the problem, and found a location that is not only suitable but can be used for the purpose.

He said to THE CONSTITUTION yesterday that he thought that the Johnson place, now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, was the most desirable site for a park, as it had a large lake, a fine grove, and an unlimited supply of water for bathing purposes. While it is not put on the market for sale, it has commanded the attention of a capitalist from New York, who is negotiating for the purchase of it for a sum that will put it up into lots and speculate on it.

This our people should not allow, but should take every possible step to have it purchased with the view of turning it into a park for the public benefit. It should not go into the hands of speculators, who will only use it to make money for themselves, but should be owned and used for the benefit of the city.

WANTON VANTAGE.

Mathias is the never, Fresh comments on the old, tale of Fury, Fortune, Glory, Ruin.

Hark to the preacher, preaching still, lifts his voice and cries his sermon, Here at St. Peter's of Cornhill.

As yonder on the Mount of Hermon.

For you to me to heart to, Dear beloved brother readers, Today—as when the good king spoke, Beneath the solemn Syrian cedar.

W. J. S.

A PLUCKY GIRL.

Miss Annie Tichenor's Wonderful Nerve Illustrated.

GAINEVILLE, Tex., July 15.—There is abundant praise being bestowed just now upon a plucky girl in Gaineville, known in the wild west section of the state. Ned though hereabouts is for adventures, this narrow valley is no match for a monarch that had humbled Louis XIV and stripped Spain of some of her richest colonies in the new world. But the Hancocks, Jeffersons, Carrolls and Franklins were cast in an heroic mould. They had the same grit as the English archers that won at Cressy and Agincourt, and who afterwards routed the flower of the Spanish infantry in a dozen pitched battles.

But what would these worthies of '76 say of the congressional majority that a few days ago foisted the Lodge bill on the south? Is it a time, we might ask, for bounties and bell ringings, when the principles of political and personal liberty are assailed after this traitorous fashion? We cherish the hope that, sooner or later, there will come a reaction that will hurl these party tricksters from the high places of which they now hold. In the roll of the years, the right will come uppermost.

PARAGRAPHIC PENCILINGS.

We honor the memory of those grand men who proclaimed liberty throughout the land on the 4th of July, 1776. It was a bold venture, for as yet France had not become in any effective sense our political ally, and without her military co-operation defeat was inevitable. Less than three millions of scattered colonists on the Atlantic slope were no match for a monarch that had humbled Louis XIV and stripped Spain of some of her richest colonies in the new world. But the Hancocks, Jeffersons, Carrolls and Franklins were cast in an heroic mould. They had the same grit as the English archers that won at Cressy and Agincourt, and who afterwards routed the flower of the Spanish infantry in a dozen pitched battles.

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A FEW LADIES OF my business at their mating and healthful conference given. Good news with stamp, Mrs. Ky. dit.

M. & J. S.

AS TRAVELING a house on the Pledges. Three years' experience of references, 7, Westminster, S.C.

M. & J. S.

INDENT BOARD AT Street. The best no. 100.

AS RETURNED TO the world capital and Forsyth, S.C. B. Practice limited service system.

124 DEADBORN successful practice, special facilities in dy tif.

In House.

A MAMMOTH CON- Gress. Hats.

Based out in the next- tunity to buy choice

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ATLANTA, GA., JULY 16, 1890.

The Internal Revenue Infamy.

The little speech made by Dr. Felton at the "original package" meeting in Cartersville last Thursday night, and reported for us by Rev. Sam Jones, is worth reading.

Referring to the report that some person in Cartersville had visited Atlanta for the purpose of procuring a license from the internal revenue collector, under which to do an "original package" business in that town, contrary to the expressed will of the people, Dr. Felton grew eloquent in his attack on the internal revenue laws. He promulgated genuine democratic doctrine in opposing these infamous laws, and it is to his comments on these that we desire to call the attention of the people.

Democratic policy may suit itself to emergencies, but democratic principles are precisely what they were when Thomas Jefferson organized the party. The excise laws in operation today are just as much an invasion of the rights of the people as they were when Jefferson denounced them, and when the people made an armed protest against them—just as infamous, and as un-American, and as undemocratic, and as oppressive as when two democratic legislatures of Georgia unanimously demanded their repeal and two democratic governors signed the demand for a repeal.

There is something about the tariff, however, that seems to give the stanchest democrats an appetite for these infamous laws. There is something in the tariff, too, that causes the republicans to keep these laws on the statute book in the face of the opposition of the people. When the democrats were in power, the internal revenue couldn't be abolished because of the "Mills" bill, and now, strange to say, it can't be abolished on account of the McKinley bill. When the democrats had control, the surplus was supposed to stand in the way, but now, by some hocus-pocus, the deficit that the republicans have created, stands in the way.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that the whole system, however justifiable it may be as a war measure, is an invasion of the rights of the people in time of peace. Dr. Felton's denunciation of the infamy is good democratic doctrine.

A Woman's Malice.

Mrs. Mackay, the wife of the great Pacific coast millionaire, is a very estimable lady whose brilliant social success in the capitals of Europe is as much due to her tact and personal attractions as it is to her wealth.

But Mrs. Mackay has her trouble. From time to time the story makes its appearance that she was in early life a washerwoman in California. Mr. Mackay has at last lost his temper, and has offered a reward for the discovery of any persons who in future use the name of his wife in connection with any report of a slanderous or libelous nature.

The interesting part of the business is that the washerwoman story was started by a Mrs. Charlotte Smith, formerly of St. Louis, who revenged herself in this way for some real or imaginary slight. Mrs. Smith determined to worry Mrs. Mackay, and she has succeeded. The facts of the case did not hamper her in the least. She went to work and invented her romance bodily.

The prominence given to this society episode makes it of some interest to know exactly what Mrs. Mackay's antecedents were. She is the daughter of Colonel D. E. Hungerford, of New York, who was a surgeon in the regular army, and who served with distinction in the Mexican campaign. She was the daughter of a gentleman, and received an education suited to her station. Her first husband was Dr. Bryant, of Brooklyn, a man of standing and good family.

Such is a brief history of the lady who from time to time to gratify a woman's malice is advertised all over Europe as a low washerwoman, who by a fortunate accident became the wife of a millionaire. Undoubtedly Mr. Mackay is right in taking steps to protect his wife from further annoyance.

The persons, whether men or women, who deliberately invent and circulate scandalous stories about a lady whose only offense is her great wealth and social popularity, richly deserve convict stripes for the remainder of their days. The affair is one of the most outrageous persecutions on record, and the insight it gives into the black depths of a woman's cruel malice is the most shameful feature of it.

The Cities Ahead.

One hundred years ago we had only six cities with a population of 8,000 or more. In 1810 there were eleven; in 1820 there were twenty-six; in 1850 there were eighty-five; in 1870 there were 226, and in 1880 there were 229.

In 1700 one out of every thirty of our people lived in cities, but now one out of every four and a half of our population is a dweller in a city.

The census of this year will show at least 340 cities of 8,000 inhabitants or upward. The concentration of population in the cities is destined to continue for some time to come. Our statesmen and economists must recognize the drift of things and shape their measures accordingly.

In old times when transportation and distribution were difficult, city life had many disadvantages. People were packed into a contracted space, and epidemics were common on account of the bad sanitary regulations. Now, it is altogether different. With our cheap and rapid transit, cities have spread out with numerous suburbs, and the city man in a few minutes be transported from his store or workshop to a cottage surrounded by all the accessories of country life.

As our cities grow the suburbs will continue to multiply and expand. Under our new system it is not so much the building of cities alone as the blending of town

and country. There is no danger that any of our large cities of the future will contain a densely packed population. Rapid transit makes it cheaper and more convenient for people to scatter their homes in the suburbs than to remain in the stifling atmosphere of the city proper. We are approaching the time when the town man will live in the country, and the countryman will live in the town. This should make things satisfactory all round.

A Magnanimous Tribute.

Some time ago an editorial in these columns contained the following statement: "There is no more barbarism among the whites of the south today than there is among the whites of the north, and there is less crime of every form and shape."

This positive declaration attracted the attention of the Western Christian Advocate, and that paper, knowing General Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, to be a close student of criminal statistics, referred the matter to him as the best authority.

General Brinkerhoff's reply will doubtless astonish a good many northern people. He begins his letter to the Advocate by saying: "I agree with THE CONSTITUTION." He then proceeds to say that the southern people are the most American of Americans, and hence are more free from the savagery of foreign immigration than the people of the north. They are a religious people, and in proportion to population, whether white or black, they have a much larger membership in Christian churches. Atheism, anarchism, socialism and a thousand and one otherisms prevailing in the north are practically unknown in the south. The volume of crime—at least of higher crimes—is less in the south than in the north, and, excluding the colored people, there is no question that life, property and person are much safer in the south than in the north. The number of homicides in the south is probably greater than in the north; but these grow out of the old vendetta system which still prevails in sections, and if the dullest is ranked as a barbarism the south, of course, in this particular, would be ahead of the north.

General Brinkerhoff says that he has known the southern people quite intimately before and since the war, and they have impressed him as a noble race. People who could fight for an idea as they did, although it was a wrong idea, have the stuff in them out of which regnant nations are made. In conclusion the general says:

We of the north ought to be far enough away from the passions of the great struggle to be able to see the south in the light in which we ourselves, and to be fairly charitable to their failings, which, to say the least, are not more numerous than our own. Nowhere else in history has a master class so generously with its liberated slaves. Take for comparison Brazil, or even Russia, where the serfs were white instead of black, and it must be a cold heart that does not glow with admiration at the superiority of our southern brethren.

In short, I am glad to believe that the southern people are as brave, patriotic, honest, and as Christian, as any people upon the earth. They are worthy of our confidence, and in the solution of the negro problem, which hangs like a pall over the nation, we ought to meet them as brethren. If that question is to be settled satisfactorily, they must settle it in the main; for we can do, after we have done our best, is simply to assist. We can co-operate, and we ought to do so to the extent of our ability; but beyond that we ought not to go, and cannot go to any advantage.

This tribute from a northerner who fought to the death speaks for itself. Partisan malice will not be able to answer it. But General Brinkerhoff is not the only northern man of position and influence who holds these views. All over the north there are thousands upon thousands of intelligent, fair-minded people who will endorse his opinions. In the course of time these patriotic Americans will make themselves heard and felt. They will make our course their own, and join hands with us in securing for the southern states the full measure of their rights in the union.

Piedmont Chautauqua—Opening Day. The third annual session of the Piedmont Chautauqua will open today under the most flattering auspices. Though the growth of this institution has seemed to its more enthusiastic friends to be very slow, yet it has been sure. It has grown and strengthened with the steadfastness that belongs to permanence—with the steadfastness that gives the oak and the pine their vigor and beauty.

The Chautauqua, organized at Sweetwater park by the energy and self-sacrifice of Henry W. Grady, has justified all the efforts that he and other good men have made in its behalf. The people have been gradually educated to appreciate the symmetrical and sympathetic union of pleasure with the useful in the literature of art; they are beginning to perceive that no enjoyment is so keen and beneficial, both to the body and the mind, as that in which the intellect can participate.

The programme today, while it is merely preliminary to the varied and various attractions that are to follow, is of exceeding interest. There will be a lecture, under the auspices of the Peabody Institute, to be followed by the first session of the assembly chorus class. Then will come the opening session of the Grady summer schools and the assembly special classes, presided over by Hon. W. A. Hemphill, president of the Piedmont Chautauqua board of directors. There will be an address by Mr. F. H. Richardson, of Macon, who is one of the most brilliant speakers in Georgia. Dr. J. Colton Lynes, one of the most successful educators in Georgia, will deliver a lecture on "The Life and Death of a World."

These are some of the most striking features. The whole programme is an exceedingly attractive one.

The Foraker Investigating Committee.

The select committee of the house, which was appointed to investigate what is known as the Ohio ballot box forgery case, appears to have made a complete and permanent disappearance from the public view. For while this committee was a very prominent one; it shook the earth for miles around, and, as it was supposed, caused a good deal of trembling among those who had been prominent in endorsing the ballot box forger.

The great and only genuine Foraker was called before it, and he made a stupendous effort to brace himself up and give such testimony as would clear his skirts of all complicity in the business. In this he would have succeeded—if he had been the only witness. But there were other witnesses, among them Wood, who had acted as Foraker's agent, and the result of the investigation was to put Foraker in a deeper hole than he was before the inquiry began.

But the outcome of it all is a little curious,

to say the least. Foraker has been selected by the republican executive committee to preside over the next republican state convention of Ohio, while Editor Halstead, who is said to be responsible for the premature explosion of the bomb, is snoring and sweating in Brooklyn, an involuntary exile from the familiar scenes in the Miami valley.

Moreover, the committee of investigation has disappeared from view. It is a republican committee, and, in the ordinary course of things, a coat of whitewash for Foraker, with a liberal admixture of disinfectants, might be looked for; but, under the circumstances, the republican members of the committee do not care to get near enough to the carcass to apply it, and there the matter rests. Instead of bolstering up Foraker's decayed reputation, the republican members of the committee have taken to the woods, so to speak, and left the forgery case in the air.

The question is, when will the committee meet for the purpose of formally disbanding? This matter is of more importance to the people than might be supposed. Foraker is of no importance whatever. He is what has been described as a dead duck. But the people have a money interest in this committee. Thousands of dollars of the public money have already been expended in this investigation, and until the committee is formally discharged, the pay of the clerk, the stenographer and the messenger goes on without interruption. In other words, the people are taxed \$15 a day in order to enable the committee to pretend that it is shielding J. B. Foraker.

What will the republicans do with the force of crime—at least of higher crimes—is less in the south than in the north, and, excluding the colored people, there is no question that life, property and person are much safer in the south than in the north. The number of homicides in the south is probably greater than in the north; but these grow out of the old vendetta system which still prevails in sections, and if the dullest is ranked as a barbarism the south, of course, in this particular, would be ahead of the north.

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The Foraker Investigating Committee.

From the New York Herald.

One of the most encouraging, as it is one of the most surprising results of the census returns, is the growth of southern cities.

That is a new and rapidly growing section. Immigration from abroad and from other parts of the country has contributed steadily and liberally to the swelling of its population.

But in the south we have not looked for any exceptional striking advances in urban population. Such, however, are now disclosed by the returns—increases far surpass those of many flourishing northern and even western towns.

St. Louis, whose population increased from three hundred and ten thousand in 1870 to three hundred and thirty thousand in 1880, now shows more than four hundred and forty-eight thousand, an increase of twenty-eight per cent. Louisville has grown from a hundred and twenty-three to a hundred and eighty thousand; Memphis from thirty-three to seventy-five thousand; Nashville from forty-three to seventy-two; Atlanta from thirty-seven to sixty-five; Savannah from thirty-four to forty-four; Dahlonega from ten to thirty-nine; Gainesville from twenty-four to thirty-five.

In the census of 1880 Chattanooga is credited with a population of less than thirteen thousand; it now has, with suburbs, forty-five thousand. Birmingham, Ala., then had forty thousand; it now has twenty-seven thousand, or, including suburbs, fifty-five thousand. Fort Worth, Tex., has risen from six to thirty-one thousand; an increase of three hundred and sixty-five per cent.

Such widespread and rapid progress is most gratifying.

We trust that the full census returns will show a degree of industrial and commercial prosperity in the south that will surprise the country.

Crusade Against the Piano Habit.

From the Chicago Herald.

The bachelors of Baden have made a novel protest against piano practice. They have formed an association to prohibit young girls from taking piano lessons under a solemn oath not to marry any girl who plays the piano. The association, which already numbers several hundred members, will hardly be as effectual as the law in Carlisle, which subjects to a fine any one who plays the piano before an open window.

General Lee's Desk.

From the New York Tribune.

WANAMAKER.—Philadelphia people say that John Wanamaker has presidential aspirations.

BANCROFT.—George Bancroft is very feeble, and no longer takes his daily ride on horseback.

CLEVELAND.—Mr. Cleveland is one of the richest ex-presidents the country ever had.

WATKINSON.—Editor Watkinson is doing better work than he has done for a year during his sojourn in the Tennessee mountains.

WILL SPAIN SELL CUBA?

TWO COMMISSIONERS HERE FEELING THE AMERICAN PULSE.

The Reasons Given Are the Growth of Republican Sentiment in Spain—A \$200,000,000 Offer Would Be Considered.

GENERAL FREMONT'S CAREER.

Explorer, Politician and Soldier—A Life of Great Deeds.

An end is brought at last to the serene and peaceful old age in which General Fremont, outliving so many of the men who made history with him in the crowded years between 1840 and 1870, remained as a link between the courage and vitality of the past and the present.

Forty years ago the name of the Pathfinder of the American continent was as familiar as Stanley's is today, and it is even better as a daring, hardy and determined explorer than as a general and politician. His name is still honored.

John Fremont was born on January 21, 1813. His boyhood was rather turbulent, and his earlier attempts to settle down in a profession unsatisfactory.

After acting successively as tutor in a private family, professor of mathematics in the United States frigate Independence, and engineer on survey in the southwest, he secretly married in 1841. In 1842 he started upon the famous "first expedition" to the Wind River mountains, ascending to the peak of Pike's peak, now known as Fremont's peak, on August 15th. On his return to Washington, he received a commission as second lieutenant in the corps of topographical engineers. While in Washington, in 1840, engaged in preparing a report of these expeditions, he met and became engaged to Miss Jessie Benton, the daughter of Senator Benton, and they were married in 1844.

He was brevetted captain in 1845 and sent out on his third expedition to explore the great basin and the maritime region of Oregon and California. This was the most eventful of all his journeys. Threatened by the Mexican government for his intended departure, he was compelled to leave California, and in 1846 reached Oregon, where he was welcomed by the people.

FIRST DAY'S DOINGS
OF THE DENTISTS.

THE CONVENTION OPENS UP QUITE LIVELY.

Many Prominent Dentists, Who Go
to Work Actively.

SPEECHES AND SCIENTIFIC PAPERS.

The Great Convention in Chi-
cago.

OTHER IMPORTANT BUSINESS

The dentists' first day.
It was a great success, and passed off mostpleasantly.
The meeting was called to order by Dr Crenshaw, of Atlanta, at 10:15, in DeGrove's open house.

The session was opened with prayer by Dr Haworth.

Dr Crenshaw introduced to the audience that had assembled Mayor John T. Glenn, who delivered an address of welcome to the dentists on the part of Atlanta.

Mayor Glenn's speech was a decided hit.
He said the city of Atlanta was glad to see the dentists, and probably the most toothsome welcome he could give them was simply to shake their hands and say "we are glad to see you here."

He complimented the association on having such an intelligent looking and such a handsome crowd of fellows in its ranks.

"But," said he, "every one of you ought to be a convert to the theory of evolution, because tradition tells that your arts were once those of a barber. In old days barbers shaved

of the convention, as Dr. Luckie has arranged for every test of practical dentistry.

Dr. Luckie is well up in this line of work. He is, in fact, one of the most prominent dentists in the association.

Dr. Luckie is a native of Mississippi and is now a successful dentist in that state. He has been practicing fifteen years, and has been a member of the association for five years. He is president of the Mississippi State Dental association.

He has some interesting experiments to perform at the dental college today.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
The meeting of the executive committee took place yesterday after the morning session.

The chief business before the committee was the applications for membership that came up.

A number of new members were taken into the association. The executive committee, of which Dr. G. S. Staples, of Sherman, Texas,

THE NIGHT BEFORE
THE ELECTION

WITH MR. CLARK HOWELL'S FRIENDS.

They Gather in Centennial Hall
and Have a Big Rally.

MR. GOODWIN ALSO HAS A MEETING.

The Final Arrangement for the
Election.

WHERE THE VOTING WILL BE.

Today comes the election!
A great deal of interest is felt in the result, and the outlook is that a comparatively full vote will be polled.

Only those registered are entitled to vote. But in this connection, it is well to remember that if you have paid your county and state tax for 1889 your name is on the registration lists.

The polls here in the city open at 7 a. m., and close at 6 p. m. In the county precincts they are opened at 7 a. m. and close at 5 p. m.

If you are registered, vote.
And vote early.

MR. HOWELL'S FRIENDS MEET.

The meeting of Mr. Clark Howell's friends in Centennial hall, last night, was large and enthusiastic.

Every ward in the city was represented by a big delegation.

Friends from many of the county precincts were present.

Mr. W. P. Hill called the meeting to order, suggesting Mr. Hubert Culberson as chairman.

The suggestion was sustained by the house, and Mr. Culberson took the chair, saying:

"I appreciate this compliment, because I reside in the district which will produce the speaker of the next house of representatives."

Loud applause greeted the remark, and when it had subsided, Mr. Culberson went on:

The Afternoon Session.

Promptly at 2 o'clock, Dr. Storey called the afternoon session to order in the chamber of commerce.

The first business transacted was the discussion of the president's annual address.

That portion of the address referring to dental education, examining boards and state laws, was discussed quite fully by the following members: J. B. Patrick, G. D. Wright, W. H. Atkinson, J. H. Colvin, L. Genesee, Dr. G. S. Staples, Dr. C. C. Carpenter, Dr. Beach, Dr. J. R. Patrick and Dr. J. Y. Crawford, who brought up every phase of the question.

Some urged that there was no justice in a board of examiners, some claimed that the standard of the colleges should be raised to do away with the idea of a dental school, and some wanted to have a national board to examine applicants for the practice of dentistry.

Another feature of the president's address that called forth an interesting discussion, was the suggestion to have a committee of five appointed to confer with the American Dental Association for the purpose of holding a great dental convention at Chicago during the winter of 1891.

The speeches made by the various members upon this issue were full of enthusiasm for the great meeting, and it was decided unanimously to have the conference with the American association as early as possible.

The committee will go instructed to arrange for the great meeting of the dentists of America, to which foreign dentists will be invited on the part of the dentists.

He concluded by saying there were no keys to Atlanta's gates. They have been thrown away long since, and the gates are ajar to all good people, and he bade the dentists a hearty welcome to the heart of Atlanta.

DR. HOLLAND'S SPEECH.

Dr. S. G. Holland made a speech of welcome to the dentists on behalf of the local dentists. He said it was indeed a pleasure to welcome the Southern Dental Association—a club born of Atlanta—back to its mother after reaching its twenty-one years. He complimented the progress of the Southern Dental Association, and praised the members for their incessant strides in their profession. He said that the southern dentist would always find a welcome at every heartthrob in the city that proudly claims to be the mother of the association.

To Dr. Holland's speech Dr. J. B. Patrick, of Charleston, made a strikingly eloquent and appropriate response on the part of the visiting dentists, and his speech was loudly applauded by all. His words were fluent and well-chosen and his speech was universally pronounced a decided hit.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President J. C. Storey, of Dallas, Texas, delivered an aerial address, and a most interesting one.

He showed in a concise, but clear manner, the wonderful growth of the association for the

past year, and advising such changes in the affairs of the organization, as in his view were most needful for the success and prosperity of it.

He recommended several important changes in the matter of admitting applicants to the profession. He also recommended the appointment of a committee to confer with the American Dental Association for the purpose of holding a great social convocation in Chicago at the world's fair.

The address was full of wise suggestions and good plans for the management of the association. It was received with applause.

Dr. Patrick moved to wire congratulations and salutation to the New Jersey State Dental Association, which is now in session. The motion was passed unanimously, and the secretary instructed to wire greetings to the New Jersey dentists.

There being no further business before the meeting for the morning session, it adjourned to meet again at the chamber of commerce at 2 o'clock.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CLINICS.

Dr. R. K. Luckie, of Holly Springs, Miss., is the superintendent of clinics.

This department will be opened up today in the dental college, on Forsyth street.

It will be one of the most interesting features

of the convention, as Dr. Luckie has arranged for every test of practical dentistry.

Colonel Cox then spoke of the duty of a representative to his constituency and the duty of the constituency to the representative.

He complimented Mr. Howell upon the record he has made in the past and declared that it challenged the admiration of every man in the state. He said that Mr. Howell's return to the legislature would be full of benefit, not only to the county but the state, and predicted his election by a large majority. Colonel Cox pointed to the work Mr. Howell had done and asserted that he was industrious and hard at work at all times. He then referred to Mr. Howell's candidacy for the speakership, and said that the desire to secure it was a most laudable one indeed. Colonel Cox then declared that Mr. Howell would become more and more valuable to the people as he grew old in the service.

Colonel Cox's talk was a happy one throughout, and was enthusiastically received.

Hon. W. C. Glenn was called for. Colonel Glenn made one of the prettiest talks of the evening, catching his audience from the jump. He spoke of his association with Mr. Howell in and out of the house, and said he could bear testimony to his worth as a man and as a legislator. He declared that Mr. Howell was one of the most industrious, painstaking, conservative law makers Georgia had ever had. Referring to him as a man, Mr. Glenn said he had never known a truer or more devoted friend than Clark Howell. He asserted that Mr. Howell had made his impress all over the state, and that he would be far more valuable in the future than in the past. Colonel Glenn reviewed Mr. Howell's record in the last house, showing that he was always for the people and with the people.

Hon. T. E. Cooper was next to speak. He said that he was for Mr. Howell with all his strength and that he had good cause to support him. He had watched Mr. Howell's course and approved his record. Referring to Mr. Howell's ancestry, Mr. Cooper said:

"Despite his ancestry well known throughout Georgia, he has earned a name for himself and carried it by himself because he is a man. His personal efforts have brought him success, not his reliance upon anyone, because he relies upon no one but himself."

Hon. Anton Kontz spoke of his acquaintance with Mr. Howell since his childhood and referred to his devotion to his friends. This he said was a family trait. He declared that Mr. Howell's election would be a matter of much Atlanta, the county and the state would be proud.

Mr. Howell was called for and came forward. As he ascended the stand, he was greeted with great applause.

In a few words full of feeling, Mr. Howell thanked the audience for what had been done for him. He assured each one of the great appreciation he had of their kindness to him. He had no doubt about his election, and pledged his best work for their interest. Mr. Howell declared that Atlanta and Georgia were sacred to him, and that he would always work for the hall and said:

"The chairman said something about a program and then there were calls for me. Some people might infer from that that I had a programme in my pocket or one concealed about me. I know of no programme except one, and that is the election of Clark Howell. That is what we are here for, and it is one of the greatest pleasures of my life to say a word in his favor. I know him as you all know him—a promising brilliant, industrious young man. But it appears to me that we are here to work and not to talk so much. Now, I suggest that this body divide off into wards. Let the first ward get together, the second the same and so on. Then let each ward organize and decide upon its work tomorrow. Let each ward elect a chairman and secretary and appoint committees and workers for tomorrow. Then let them, tomorrow, see that the work laid out is carried out, and we will make Mr. Howell's victory one of the grandest ever seen."

Mr. Spalding was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic applause, and his suggestion was adopted.

The meeting separated into wards.

The first ward organized by electing Dr. Curtis chairman and Mr. J. J. Callahan secretary. The ward was enthusiastic for Mr. Howell, and every one present volunteered his services to appear at the polls and work for Mr. Howell.

Mr. Spalding advanced to the front of the hall and said:

"The chairman said something about a programme and then there were calls for me. Some people might infer from that that I had a programme in my pocket or one concealed about me. I know of no programme except one, and that is the election of Clark Howell. That is what we are here for, and it is one of the greatest pleasures of my life to say a word in his favor. I know him as you all know him—a promising brilliant, industrious young man. But it appears to me that we are here to work and not to talk so much. Now, I suggest that this body divide off into wards. Let the first ward get together, the second the same and so on. Then let each ward organize and decide upon its work tomorrow. Let each ward elect a chairman and secretary and appoint committees and workers for tomorrow. Then let them, tomorrow, see that the work laid out is carried out, and we will make Mr. Howell's victory one of the grandest ever seen."

Mr. Spalding was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic applause, and his suggestion was adopted.

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PERCENTAGE QUESTION

TAKEN UP YESTERDAY BEFORE THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

A Number of Prominent Railroad People Present—A Number of Arguments Made.

The railroad commission was kept busy yesterday hearing evidence and argument on the question of percentages.

Amongst the prominent railroad people present were: President E. P. Alexander, Traffic Manager W. F. Shellman, and General Freight Agent Whitehead, of the Central; Traffic Manager Edwin Fitzgerald and General Freight Agent T. S. Davant, of the East Tennessee; Traffic Manager Sol Haas and Assistant General Freight Agent L. L. McClosey, of the Richmond and Danville; Traffic Manager C. D. Owens, General Freight Agent W. P. Hardee, and General Counsel S. T. Kingsberry for the Savannah, Florida and Western; General Freight Agent J. A. McDuffie, Auditor C. T. Morell and C. P. Goodyear, attorney for the Brunswick and Western; General Freight and Passenger Agent Howard, of the Atlanta and Florida; General Freight Agent C. H. Cromwell, of the Atlanta and West Point; General Freight Agent A. N. Sloan, of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus; General Manager J. W. Green and General Freight Agent E. R. Dorsey, of the Georgia road; General Freight Agent C. Jones, for the Georgia, Midland and Gulf; Traffic Manager A. C. Knapp, for the Georgia Southern and Florida; General Freight Agent E. S. Goodman, General Superintendent W. N. Marshall and Colonel B. P. Hollis, attorney for the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery; General Freight Agent C. H. Smith and Captain J. W. English, for the Columbus Southern; Mr. Pat Calhoun, Colonel P. L. Myatt, Mr. Alex King and others.

The first road to argue its case was the Central. General E. P. Alexander and Major W. F. Shellman made arguments. They opposed any reduction in the percentages now allowed them.

Traffic Manager Owens, Colonel Kingberry, Colonel Erwin and Colonel C. P. Goodyear spoke for the Plant system.

This took up the entire forenoon.

In the afternoon, the argument for the East Tennessee was heard. Traffic Manager Fitzgerald made the strongest possible showing for his line.

Traffic Manager Sol Haas spoke for the Richmond and Danville.

Mr. Pat Calhoun, Mr. Alex King and Colonel P. L. Myatt, railroad attorneys in Atlanta, argued against any reduction of the percentages.

The argument of the Georgia, Southern and Florida was submitted in writing.

That of the Atlanta and Florida, also in writing, was submitted with a few remarks by General Freight and Passenger Agent Howard.

The Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus was represented by its attorney, Colonel Bricks, of Chattanooga.

The argument for the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery was made by General Freight Agent Goodman.

The testimony to be gone through is voluminous, and it may be some time before a decision is reached by the commission.

Railroad Notes.

The Georgia Pacific is now making a survey from Fort Payne, Ala., to the Tennessee river with the intention of running its line from Chattanooga through the Lookout and Sand mountains to the river. The contract for building a second track on the line between Atlanta and Perry, Ga., seven miles, has been awarded. The original contract, however, proposes to double track other portions of its line in Georgia and Alabama.

The survey of the Alabama, Georgia and Florida has been completed from Cullman to Lumpkin, Ga., and the line will be completed to the river will deflect towards the Chattooga river, striking the river a few miles above Jernigan and passing almost a straight line from there to the Georgia line. The branch road is projected from south of Clark's mill on the Hannabahatchie creek to Columbus, Ga., which it is said, will be extended southward via Eufaula, Ala. From Columbus the road will go to Quincy or Tallahatchie, Fla., via Bainbridge, Ga., and from thence proceed to deep water on the gulf coast.

The arrangements have been completed, and the contracts have been let for the construction of the Atlanta, Florida and Northern railroad. King & Hamman have the contract for the grading, A. R. Coulter & Co. have the contract for the bridge and trestles and R. R. & B. N. Stewart, of Americus, for the construction of the line. 3,500 tons of steel rails have been ordered from the Pennsylvania Steel company, and it is expected that these will be delivered in August, and that tracklaying will begin early in September. The road is to be completed by October 1st. W. W. Campbell, of Albany, Ga., is chief engineer.

The contracts have been let for building the Atlanta and Central, and the line will be pushed from Atlanta, Ga., to the western line of the state. King & Hamman, of Americus, Ga., have the contract for the grading, A. R. Coulter & Co., for the bridge and trestles and R. R. & B. N. Stewart, of Americus, for the construction of the line. 3,500 tons of steel rails have been ordered from the Pennsylvania Steel company to be delivered in August, and it is expected to begin tracklaying by September 1st. The road is to be completed by October 1st. W. W. Campbell, chief engineer, is now locating the line.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Miss Katie Howard, of West End, is enjoying the cool breeze, and the society of friends in the mountains of North Carolina.

Mr. J. D. Frazer and family will leave today for a two weeks' visit to Tallulah Falls.

Mrs. G. J. Dallas and Mrs. F. P. Gardner, are visiting relatives in Thomaston Ga.

Mrs. A. B. Mathews is spending a few days pleasantly with friends in Griffin.

Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor of the West End Methodist Church, has been granted a month's leave of absence by his congregation, and he has gone to the mountains of North Georgia to rest and recuperate. He will also visit his former home—Westminster, S. C., before he returns. He has a host of friends there, who are always glad to see him.

General and Mrs. J. Y. Harris, of Columbus, Miss., are staying at Capt. Howard's, at West End, for the summer months.

Capt. S. T. Kingsbury, of Savannah, is in the city, visiting his relatives for a few days.

Mrs. F. W. Callis and daughter, Miss Daisy, will leave for Salt Springs tomorrow to spend some time.

Mr. W. C. Needhizer, of Savannah, arrived in the city to be at the bedside of his sick sister, Mrs. E. L. Needhizer, at the Arlington house.

Mr. Thorpe Mashburn, after attending Moore's business college, returned to his home in Hawkinsville today.

Miss Mamie E. Glover, who has been spending sometime at White Path, Ga., with her family, her uncle, Colonel James B. Glover, of Marietta, has returned to the city.

Mrs. C. H. Cohen, of Augusta, one of Georgia's most beautiful women, was in the city at the Kimball, yesterday, with her son.

Miss Kate Clayton, a most charming and accomplished young lady of Greenwich, Ga., is visiting friends and relatives in Atlanta this week. Miss Clayton is quite a favorite in Atlanta, and hosts of friends are always glad to welcome her.

Miss Florence Roberts, of Macon, Ga., is visiting Mrs. F. M. Stewart, 54 West Harris street.

Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder is promptly cured by the Excelsior Springs, Mo., waters.

FROM OUR NOTEBOOK.

An *Admirable Address*—State School Commissioner Hook, who is managing the Peabody Institute at the Chautauqua, said yesterday: "Major Gleeson's address delivered last night was one of the most interesting that I have ever listened to. He spoke with great clearness and force, and a request has already been made for him to publish it. And it ought to be done, for it will make mighty good reading."

The Grand Lodge I. O. O. T.—The Grand Lodge Independent Order Good Templars, of Georgia, will convene in annual session at Jackson next Tuesday, July 10th. A large delegation is expected from all over the state. On hand Monday evening, Georgia Lodge No. 1, of this city, elected the following representatives: Professor DeWitt C. Ingle, John M. Miller, Rev. M. M. Matthews, J. N. Moore, Dr. Frank Hobart, Misses Susie Felt, Anna Ross Hall and Carrie Foster.

An informal reception will be tendered the delegates passing through the city on Monday evening by Georgia Lodge No. 1, of Alabama street.

It is earnestly desired that there be a large turnout of the members of the order in the city to make the visitors feel at home.

Mr. W. P. Hardee, and General Counsel S. T. Kingsberry for the Savannah, Florida and Western; General Freight Agent J. A. McDuffie, Auditor C. T. Morell and C. P. Goodyear, attorney for the Brunswick and Western; General Freight and Passenger Agent Howard, of the Atlanta and Florida; General Freight Agent C. H. Cromwell, of the Atlanta and West Point; General Freight Agent A. N. Sloan, of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus; General Manager J. W. Green and General Freight Agent E. R. Dorsey, of the Georgia road; General Freight Agent C. Jones, for the Georgia, Midland and Gulf; Traffic Manager A. C. Knapp, for the Georgia Southern and Florida; General Freight Agent E. S. Goodman, General Superintendent W. N. Marshall and Colonel B. P. Hollis, attorney for the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery; General Freight Agent C. H. Smith and Captain J. W. English, for the Columbus Southern; Mr. Pat Calhoun, Colonel P. L. Myatt, Mr. Alex King and others.

Through Texas and the West.—Mr. F. G. Hancock, representing some of the largest paper mills east, will leave the city today for an extended trip through Texas and the southwest. Mr. Hancock has many friends in the trade, and is one of the most successful salesmen on the road.

Everything for Watson.—"Yes, sir; that's the way it looks in the tenth—everything for Watson," was the reply the way Senator T. E. Massengale put it yesterday.

"How about Warren county?" Barnes' friends, I have had the pleasure to inform you, claim he has won every Warren county to say is that all of Major

Barney's claims are like that he won't get carried a county in the district. I think I am saying that Barnes will not get more than 150 votes in Warren. To tell you the truth, I don't think Barnes will carry a county outside of Richmond."

"What of Burke?" Barnes' friends have had the pleasure to inform you, claim he has won every Burke county to say is that all of Major

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THERE IS ROOM
FOR IMPROVEMENT.MAYOR GLENN SUBMITS A VETO
To the Street Numbering Ordinance Recently Adopted.CROOKED BASE LINES NO GO.
He Thinks the City Should Be Re-numbered,
AND HE MAKES SUGGESTIONS.The house-numbering ordinance fails—
Because of Mayor Glenn's veto.

"Yes, I have vetoed the ordinance," said Mayor Glenn, yesterday, "and I have done so for reasons which seem to me ample and sufficient."

He was resting in an easy chair in his law office, and as he spoke, went to his desk.

"Here is the document—I think it explains itself," he continued. "I believe the city needs to be renumbered, but the base lines contemplated by that ordinance are entirely wrong. To be sure, we have been used to them; but when so important a step as this is taken, it should be taken with a view to the permanent and lasting effect. City Engineer Clayton had the right idea, and if we adopt any plan, his seems the best. But you will find my views in full in that veto message."

And here they are:

THE VETO.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, ATLANTA, Ga., July 14.—To the Members of the General Council: After examining the bill authorizing the renumbering and renumbering of the houses in this city, I am compelled by my sense of duty to enter a veto to it, which I have done.

Whenever a change is made in a public matter of this importance, we should be certain that it is best to make it, and that making it we adopt the best as the new plan. I do not believe that the plan that you have adopted in this ordinance is as good as that to which I have referred.

The names were Peter Morris and Tom Lewis. Both are negro laborers.

At the time of the accident the men, together with a large force or others, were engaged in repairing an old wall at the factory. Some of the supports gave away and a mass of loose debris fell in. Morris and Lewis were almost completely covered with the stuff, but neither injured beyond a bad scare and several bruises.

It was some little time before the other workmen could be induced to dig the two unfortunate men out. They were afraid that another section would fall, but when the danger was found to be slight, all hands set to and the two men, who all the time kept up a continual wall for help, were taken out in a hurry.

THE MELON DEALERS.
They Are Tried Before Justice Owens and Bound Over.

W. H. Bird and W. C. Ballard, the commission men arrested Tuesday for larceny after trust, were given a preliminary trial before Justice Pat H. Owens yesterday.

Both men were bound over to the city court and a \$300 bond required of each.

From the evidence brought out on the investigation it appears that Mr. D. B. Hill, who swore out the warrants, had shipped them five car loads of melons from Smithville about ten days ago.

In payment for three cars he received checks from James's bank, remitted to him at two separate times. The first check was paid all right, but the other two, for \$91 and \$99, were lost in transmission.

It was shown that when these two last checks were given, Messrs. Bird & Co. had a balance in the James's bank, but that a few days afterward their account was balanced and nothing left there to their credit.

Mr. Hill would not accept duplicate checks for those lost, and which were never presented at the bank for payment, when this condition of affairs was discovered. He came to Atlanta on Tuesday and tried to get a settlement with the commission men, but they did not give him satisfaction, either from inability to do so or design to defraud, and as printed yesterday, Mr. Hill had them arrested, fearing that they intended to leave the city.

The firm name of the commission house is W. H. Bird & Co., Mr. Ballard being a soliciting agent.

Mr. Bird had been in business in Atlanta but comparatively a short time. He admitted receiving the melons and handling them, but claimed that Hill would not give him time to get returns from some of them, so a settlement could be made.

Besides the hotel a number of cottages are to be built, costing in all about \$40,000.

This work will be completed before next May, upon the 1st of which month the hotel will be thrown open to guests.

A WALL FELL.

And Two Men Came Near Losing Their Lives.

What came near being a fatal catastrophe occurred at the factory of the Trowbridge Furniture company yesterday morning.

A wall fell in and two men were buried in the debris.

Their names were Peter Morris and Tom Lewis. Both are negro laborers.

At the time of the accident the men, together with a large force or others, were engaged in repairing an old wall at the factory. Some of the supports gave away and a mass of loose debris fell in. Morris and Lewis were almost completely covered with the stuff, but neither injured beyond a bad scare and several bruises.

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THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Georgia.
WASHINGTON, July 15.—Indication for tomorrow: For Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, fair, stationary temperature, southerly winds.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 15.—All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

Observation taken at 8 p. m. 75th meridian time.

STATIONS: Barbour, Therm., D. W. Pt., Direct, Wind., Velocity, Rainfall, Weather.

Meridian... 30 14 82 72 N Light 6 00 Cloudless
Pensacola... 30 14 82 74 S 6 00 Cloudless
Mobile... 30 16 00 64 S 8 00 Cloudless
Montgomery... 30 16 00 64 S 9 00 Cloudless
New Orleans... 30 14 82 72 S 12 00 00 P.M. Cloudless
Galveston... 30 08 02 72 S 12 00 00 P.M. Cloudless
Pascagoula... 30 02 48 66 S 14 00 00 Cloudless
Cape Charles... 30 02 48 66 S 14 00 00 Cloudless
Brownsville... 29 04 81 74 S 12 00 00 P.M. Cloudless
Rio Grande City 29 74 00 68 S 12 00 00 P.M. Cloudless

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

(Local Time) TIME OF OBSERVATION.

7 a.m. 30 20 77 67 W Light 00 P.M. Cloudless
7 p.m. 30 16 02 62 SW Light 00 Cloudless

MAXIMUM THERMOMETER.

Minimum Thermometer... 93
Total Rainfall... 00

COTTON BELT BULLETIN.

Observation taken at 6 p. m. 75th meridian time.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.

Atlanta... 93 72 00
Cartersville... 92 70 00
Columbus... 90 74 00
Canton, Georgia... 92 76 00
Gainesville... 90 70 00
Greenville... 94 74 00
Griffin... 94 74 00
Macon... 94 74 00
Newnan... 94 72 00
Spartanburg... 94 74 00
Toccoa... 88 70 00
West Point... 92 76 00

*Missing.

J. W. BYRAM, Observer.

GREAT DANGER.

They Should Be Avoided—A Few Points in Regard to Them.

Write the Cross in High Style for His Glory? fit to expel His first creation. His own image, from the garden of Eden. He placed on them the curse of disease and death. In after generations He visited His chosen people with many "plagues for their disobedience," but of all the many ills He inflicted upon His fallen creation none are more painful, more loathsome, or more terrible than His effects that stalks in among us, debility, seminal losses, impeded vital energy, despondency, loss of memory, effect of bad habits, confusion of ideas, safety and permanency of character.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES.

URINARY DISEASES.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

YOUR WATCH! Does It Run Right?

Freeman & Crankshaw

top 1st col 8p

PILES Cured by your own hand's touch, being applied and protruding relieved at once, and a permanent cure guaranteed by using DANIEL WOLF'S MEXICAN PILE CURE, 50¢. Druggist, 112 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga. Other remedies relieve; ours cures without pain. march 19—1890

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home with out pain. Book of particulars sent **FREE** to M. W. WOOD, 112 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga. Other remedies relieve; ours cures without pain.

Mr. B. W. Ballard, a practical Optician has charge of our Optical department.

NO CHARGE FOR EXAMINING YOUR EYES,
SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

MAIER & BERKELE,
JEWELERS.

1st col 8p.

A.L. DELKIN. CHAS. H. GIRARDEAU
REAL ESTATE,
4 East Alabama St.

DO YOU WANT A HOME?

If so, confer with us. We offer this week a number of choice building lots at fair prices and reasonable terms. We also have several valuable tracts at prices to catch the eye of investors. Among our special bargains we offer at a sacrifice a magnificent Edgewood home. The house is a substantial building of seven rooms, papered throughout. The exterior is of white oak. One of the finest shaded lawns, covered with a carpet of beautiful green, in this suburban retreat, convenient to both electric car and Georgia railroad accommodation. Don't fail to see this. We offer the prettiest shaded building lot on Jackson street. If you want a home in this congenial and progressive neighborhood, don't fail to buy this, as it is the cheapest lot in this section. The Woman's Industrial home; central property; large lot; \$6,000 will buy this.

We have choice lots on West Peachtree, Forrest avenue, Boulevard, Tryon, Rawson, Cooper, Georgia avenue, Capitol avenue, Whitehall, and Smith streets. We have also lots in Highland Avenue, For Hilliard, Rockdale, Martin, Little, Fraser, Lovell, Gresham, Venable, and others. In fact, we can suit you in almost any portion of the city.

We wish to impress the public mind with the fact that we are doing a strictly commission business. We do not get net prices on property and then, by cunning and sharp practice, defraud the unsuspecting purchaser by charging an exorbitant price above figures given by owner.

We propose, by fair dealing, intelligent and diligent service, to win the patronage of fair minded people. Owners of property, do not fail to confer with us about selling.

DELKIN & GIRARDEAU
4 E. Alabama street.

June 29—dim un m&b or p 2d or 3dc 3p

Sand. Sand. Sand.

We make the sand business a specialty, and can supply you promptly in small lots, delivered in any part of the city, and also by carload on cars.

Stone. Stone. Stone.

Estimated given on any kind of stone-work on application.

We also do grading, and take all kinds of railroad contracts.

LIDDELL & JOHNSON

Telephone 287. 12 Loyd St., Atlanta, Ga.

May 31 6pm 8p

MARIETTA ST!

We offer you this week at \$11,000 a corner lot on Marietta st., 100 feet front, running through to the W. & A. R. R. No better location in the city for factory requiring railroad facilities.

We can also offer 150 feet on Mitchell st. at a very close figure.

Manufacturers desiring to locate in or near Atlanta will find it to their interest to examine our list.

W. A. WEBSTER & CO.

17½ Peachtree Street.

May 18-19 1890

8p

17½ Peachtree Street

